and tortid the passions of men may be, se matter what may be the tendencies of their appetites, yet in a man of high character and high culture, flerce as these temptations may be, yet in a man of high character and high culture, flerce as these temptations may be, goading as these appetites may be, there is nevertheless a God-given power of resistance equal to the force of temptation, and if henry ward Becener is assailed by any of these forms of constitutional development, or by overdue strength of any of these appetites, I give him the asme credit as I claim for myself or for you or any other gentleman—of being able to govern himself according to the power and the grace which is given to men in the ordinary situations of life. I say judge him as you would any other man, and not otherwise. Judge him you will. Judge of the characters which have been introduced into this case with the proper examination of their bendencies, their characteristics and their tendencies, and when you are asked by either side to impute a certain motive, and to base a certain result from that motive, or to take certain consequences and reason back to the probable motive, you will look at the particular subject to whem the motive is imputed or from whom the set proceeds. With your clear and decisive anowledge of the qualities of the act, and of the person, you will form a wise and just conclusion. Well, I have been furnished with some quotations from the writings of Mr. Receher directed to an expression of his commendable ideas upon

with form a wise and just conclusion. Well, I have been furnished with some quotations from lice writings of Mr. Beecher directed to an expression of his commendable ideas upon THE SUBJECT OF LOVE.

I do not see any impropriety in presenting them to your consideration, though, for myself, I do not reason very strongly from any hypothesis in regard to the speculations or least or notions of Mr. Beecher in regard to that subject. But he says, "To love I must have something that I can put my arms around." (Loud laughter.)

Judge Relison—Watt a moment, counsel. Gentlemen, is this to be repeated? It it is we will adjourn. Please to understand that.

Mr. Beeche-Now, what I think is an improper construction is given to that remark of Mr. Beecher's, it does not seem to me to bear any vulgar interpretation. I don't suppose that he meant to inculcate the idea that to love he must got and his caviour, but ne embraces them only in a spiritual emorace. It is an imparinative, figuralive expression, expressing the idea of the closeness of love, the idea that love seeks to cherish and to fondle and embrace. I see nothing bad in that, I agree to it; but it shows that the man has a perfect idea of the emotion. Well, as illustrative of this impuisive, burning intensity of the constitution and construction of the man, when speaking of the occupation of a chair once occupied by a man of eminent and apostolic piety, and it is illustrative of the intensity of the constitution and construction and eventual mode of expression and iceilar belonging to the man. He says:—"It would have made my loins tingle to sit where he did." (Sensation.) Well, it is an extreme expression. Very likely it is true that two modes of expression and iceilar belonging to the man. He says:—"It would have made my loins tingle to sit where he did." (Sensation.) Well, it is an extreme expression. Well have mode to expression and iceilar belonging to the man. He says:—"There was a intensity about some how only in the mode of expression in the formation of head of in its true sense. Now you have the nature of this man. You have his habit of thought, you have his tone of expression, you have his style of thetoric, you see the man by his writings, not by the picture that the imagination of my learned friends draw of him, but by his own expressions and revelations. With these in your hands and in your minds you can approach the examination of this evidence understanding that character and gable to judge of the probabilities of that evidence. I think it is a pitiful consideration to talk about to this jury in a case of this character, but the charge is so remarkable and so unjust, and the subject has been introduced by our friends on the other side so repeatedly, that I think a suggestion should be made in regard to it. My friend Porter, in the opening of his address, was pleased to say that 105 or 135 dars, whatever it might have been, you cannot but remember the course and the character of the management of this case and the character of the management of this case and the production of evidence on the part of the plaintif, presenting the documentary proof, giving some evidence in regard to the declarations of Mr. Beecher and the declarations of mr. Beecher and

you some proof of some schemes and devices which were resorted to by the parties interested for the purpose of preventing a full and scandators development of this difficulty. It was very legitimate proof. It oere directly upon the issue in this case, and for long and weary gays and months the answer given to that proof was only the incriminating of the character and the conduct of Thion and Moulton. Witness after witness was produced to show the supposed in secent and dishonoring connection of Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodbull. Days and days were occupied in proving that Tilton and Moulton had made declarations inconsistent with their testimony upon the stand, proof which we admitted, facts witner Tilton declared and Moulton declared in their evidence upon the stand. There was no concealment, no deaml of these declarations. They were expained and so weed by the accompanying circumstances, but our tirends would not be satisfied. They must be proven in all their details by the production of the witnesses, honorable and eminent gentermen, because it was supposed that their production upon the stand, conveying the influence of their high character, might preduce a more effectual influence upon the jury than the mere admission of Tilton and Moulton of the fact that they had made to these virious gentlemen these conjessions; and the life of Mr. Tilton 100 years, in his jecture

their night character, might preduce a more effectual influence upon the jury than the mere admission of Tilton and Moulton of the fact that they had made to these various gentlement these coulessions; and so the life of Mr. Tilton for years, in his secture courses, in his associations, in his business efforts, was all traced with the utmost vigilance and particularity for the purpose of spreading before this ury and community everything that was thought to be unfriendly to his standing as a man and a gentleman. And in this examination my riends have occupied, as they will occupy in the multiplication of the time of this Court. We submitted to what we considered irrelevant examinations without a marmur. We have never interposed any obstacle to the inliess and the deepest examination of this case, although we have not nunecessarily and improperly occupied the time of this bourt, nor to any extent in comparison with our treness upon the defence; yet we have been very argent for opening the gates of evidence, for unlosing every ascence of truth, for introducing svery topic which would lead to the enlightenment of this obscure and inferesting question. And it is said to the discredit of Mr. Moulton that be had a very

My learned friend, Mr. Tracy, sels the example of having counted the humber of instances in which Mr. Moulton, in answer to their questions, said "I don't know." Now I have been handed this little tamp, but as I said to you when I commenced, this tows of memory I don't consider as a very important question of consideration to be addressed to a jury in a case which the gentlemen in the office of my memoral dues sorris, in imitation of Mr. Tracy, have examined the evidence of Mr. Beccher, lewas on the long of the gentlemen in the office of my memoral dues to my difference of my memoral dues some 300 or more. But, then, in addition to that there are 245 instances in which Mr. Beccher in the course of his evidence as not of argument against the was of that of work of this character, thank I shall be usuff MR. SERCHER THE ORGANIZER OF THE DEFENCE.

It was organized by him. Every element of it is snadowed in the statement to made before the investigating Committee, and in July, 1874, with his vast learning and deep penetration and knowledge of human character, Henry Ward Beecher devised the theory of his excuses and

defence, and in this trial everything has been bent to conformity with that theory, Mr. Beecher has come into this court-room with a periect understanding, not only of the theory, but of the mode by which it was to be supported by his evidence on this stane. Evidence, I say, by his marration upon that stand, for I don't believe, gentlemen—and I mean to maintain that declaration hereaster—I don't believe that Henry Ward Beecher has given his narrative of this transaction under the solemnity of that obligation which you may have supposed he invoked. Well, we are responsible, I suppose, for the evidence which has been given in regard to what is called the "Winsted scandal." I don't know what you think of human nature. I don't know what you think of human nature. I don't know what you think of human nature. I don't know what you think of human nature. I don't know what you think of human nature. I don't know what you think of human nature. I don't know what you think of him as you read him through his former life, as developed by the productions of his heart or brain: but if there is a man upon this jury, or on the case, who can believe, whatever he may think of him, that he seduced and betrayed the young girl, then seventeen or eighteen years of age, who in reverent admiration desired to hear one of his lectures, and was intrusted to his care by his wife—if there is one man upon this jury, or on the whole earth, hat believes that I don't envy his nature or his horizontal to the parties; everything surrounding the man who forms it. There is no evidence to justify it; there is no presumption to uphold it. Everything in the circumstances, in the proofs, in the nature of the parties; everything surrounding the nature of the parties rejects the impure and the indeent suspicion. But, says may friend, Art. Evarts, "You have not be grait by the following the surrounding the fact and circumstances which seem to unlock and disclose the mysterious operations of this passion, and the singular and exalted conceptions which both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton Indulge in in regard to this course and its effect upon the mutual parties. Why should there be any love letters? "An, you don't introduce the servants either." Well, the experience we have had through POOR KATE CAREY was quite enough, because sae has been assailed with a torrent of vituperation. Scarcely say that—scarcely say that. She is set aside as a har and a perjurer without any consideration whatever; and yet you remember the circumstances under which her testimony became known, as described by herself to this plaintiff, and the circumstances under which she has been produced to be alinded to hereafter.

under which her testimony became known, as described by herself to this piaintiff, and the circumstances under which she has been produced, to be alinded to hereafter.

Servants! We go to New Jersey, but we find Mrs. Tilton ahead of us. We go to the various places where the servants scattered from this house can be found, and we find the lady zealors of Piymouth church ahead of us. (Laughter.) No servant is to be got; no servant is to be found; new are in foreign States, beyond our reach and secluded from our control, and we are reproached for their absence, and when the gentlemen test us we do not produce them, I tell them they have hid them. (Sensation.) And you can well enough conceive, wit: this multitude of arms and this myriad of eyes, which Mr. Evarts wished for and found, and with these hands and their pootets init of gold it is the casiest thing in the world to suppress evidence. We have had no such power and no such influence and no such piaintiff's case, and my friends know it.

Well, my iriend, Mr. Evarts, anys, "hou have no proof of circumstances; you have none of those developments, those practical developments which usually accompany a course of intrigue and ultimate sin." Well, that of course disponses with Kate Cary. That, or course, disponse of all the minute circumstances, percaps inconsiderable in their separation and individually, but which collected and concrete lurmish a power of evidence and a strength of conviction which always attends the combination of orcumstances testified to, all to the same result. This declaration of Mr. Evarts, adisposes of all of them. "Well, you have got no evidence." Well, the confession of Ars. Tilton, or the accusation of Mrs. Tilton, whatever you may call it, answered by crushing remorse and despair, by the most pathetic expressions of archorship and individually accused by or all proof. all over in every line and every word, sastened upon Mr. Beecher, by evidence of authorship and

all over in every line and every word, astened upon Mr. Beecher, oy evidence of authorship and individuality usanswerable, and oy oral proof, uncontradicted by him, we have got no proof, says Mr. Evarts. When we produce evidence of improper proximity, of circumstances which indicate improper association; when we flud Mr. Beecher, by uncontradicted evidence, in the nouse of Theodore Tilton in his absence, sechided in the parlor of that house in dangerous proximity with confessed leve, with free opportunity and THE WOKAN BLUSHING AND SCARLET and red as the woman described by Hawthorne, we have got no evidence, nothing upon which he jury can act. Con essions are nothing. The law won't listen to confession, and there is no proof in this case, there is "nothing upon which a jury can deliberate. We were all wrong—all wrong in entering upon our defence and spending thirteen days in maintaining it. We ought to have dissensed this case when the plaintiff's evidence was concluded." Well, of course it is necessary for me to examine all these oranches of evidence to test by authority the notions of my learned friends in regard to the power of the different spheres of human nature and judge them by the greatness and skill of their author and see whether there is nothing to be found in all these accumulative varities of proof that shall not only justify you in an examination of this case, but demand friends in regard to the touch and see whether there is nothing to be found in all these accumulative varities of proof that shall not only justify you in an examination of this case, but demand from you varities of proof that shall not only justicy you in an examination of this case, but demand from you a verdict in layor of their verity.

It wanted eight minutes of four o'clock, when the court adjourned until eleven o'clock this

THE SEVENTH AT DRILL.

The regular weekly drills of the Seventh regiment on Tompkins square have become quite a popular institution and attract large crowds of spectators. Yesterday the people began to dock to the square about two P. M. and soon took possession of the vacant seats. The first errivals were inspector General Woodford and his aids, and the attention of the street arabs was immediately bestowed on their epapletted coats and cocked hats. Two chargers, champing at the bit, were also being led around, waiting for their riders. The police came next, under the command of a very energetic sergeant, who soon cleared the ground. Then the sounds of military music were heard, and the Third regiment of cavalry (dismounted) marched into the square and took up a position. They were decidedly an awkward squad and really appeared to have considerable difficulty getting inrough their different manecurres, although nothing was given them to do of a puzzing hature. It might be that they were so uncomfortable without a saddle and horse that they got things confused; but, abynow, they have pienty of room for improvement. It was shortly before five P. M. when the Seventh regiment marched on the ground and look up their position on the east side of the square. The crowd by this time had increased considerably and were five or six deep round in entire square. The regiment was drilled by Colonel Clark, who was mounted on his handsome charger. The men behaved admirably, and New York need not be alraid of sending them as their representatives to the Bunker Hill anniversary. Nothing appeared to shake them, and they looked quite as firm as a rock. They leave for Boaton on Wednesday and remain until Saturday. Colonel Clark gave them a good day's work yesternay, and they did their work in first class style, witsout a break. After the drill they returned to the armory and were dismissed. music were heard, and the Third regiment

BLOODY MATRIMONIAL AFFRAYS.

Two sanguinary matrimonial affrays occurred in Hoboken yesterday. John Reggio, an Italian saloon seeper, of No. 162 Jefferson street, got into a fight with his wife. The woman dashed a beer glass at him, shattering the vessel to pieces and glass at him, shattering the vessel to pieces and terribly gashing him in the head and neck. Both parties were taken to the station house, where medical aid was rendered to the husband. Snortly before this a man named Spellan was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury for cutting his wie's ear almost in two with a large low, during a fight which arose between them at their residence in Second street, near Jederson. With much difficulty the city physician sewed the pieces of her ear together.

SILK SMUGGLING.

Action of the Grand Jury of the United States Court.

A BATCH OF NEW INDICTMENTS.

Horace B. Claflin & Co. and Others Implicated.

BAIL TO BE GIVEN TO-MORROW.

What the Accused Have to Say for Themselves.

Early yesterday afternoon the news that the United States Grand Jury had handed to the Court a large batch of indictments against a number of persons alleged to be concerned in defrauding the government by means of smuggling silk into this port was freely circulated among the business community. At first no names were mentioned, but there were, as usual in such cases, any quantity of rumors affoat implicating a number of prominent business firms. Conjectures were made as to who the parties were, but no definite and reliable information on this point could be obtained. Subsequently it became known that among those against whom these indictments had been found were the firm of H. B. Cladin & Co., the millionnaire dry goods merchants, and the well known auctioneers, Messrs, Field, Morris, Fenner & Co. The fact that this timehonored and wealthy firm had in any way become so implicated in the six frauds on the revenue was a surprise to every commercial man, and many were the expressions of sympathy and regret that even the breath of suspicion could be waited against such a house. That there could be found any suspicion of the integrity of this old established firm even was a matter of much comment, for H. B. Claffin & Co., notwithstanding the many rumors that have arisen against them in times of panic and financial disturbance, have always been considered to transact their business in a legitimate and straight-forward manner. It was, therefore, with no little surprise that the news of their indictment upon such grave charges was received, and the fact continued during business hours to form the principal topic of conversation to the exclusion almost of regular business. In fact, so far as could be learned from visits paid by the Herald representatives to a large number of promirent houses engaged in the import the action against Claffin & Co. was looked upon as a kind of conspiracy on the part of certain parties already implicated to so weave and dis-

1874 the firm received and sold large quantities of silk, well knowing the goods to have been smuggled and clandestinely introduced into the port of

The names of the members of the firm of Horace S. Ciaffin & Co. who are made parties to the indictment and are indicted are as tollows :- Horace B. Claffin, John Claffin, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, William S. Dunn, Daniel Robinson and William H. Tricott.

The amount of smuggled goods with which H. B. Claffin & Co. are charged with receiving and dealing in amounts to between \$500,000 and \$500,000.

\$000,000.

Immediately after the banding in of the indictments United States District Attorney Bliss sent word to the firm of the fact that they was been indicated and that bench warrants had, as a matter of form, been issued for their arrest. In order, however, to avoid the service of these, and any official action, the members of the firm were each notined separately to appear at his office and give the necessary bail, which was fixed at \$20,000 for each individual.

official action, the members of the firm were each notined separately to appear at his office and give the necessary bail, which was fixed at \$20,000 for each individual.

Up to the closing of Mr. Bliss' office the only one of the firm who furnished the necessary sonds was Mr. W. S. Dunb, who appeared before United States Commissioner Shielis and perfected the requisite legal documents. His bonesmen are Augustas D. Juliard and Duncan E. McKenie. Mr. H. B. Clafin and the other partners of the firm will justify in the required security to-day.

The charges contained in the indictments against Messrs. Field. Morris and Fenner are that they knowledy and unlawfully received and soid certain goods which they knew to have been smugaled, to the extent of several thousands of dollars. The particulars and specific counts will be found elsewhere, as also an official statement given by the firm deaylog the knowledge of any frame, as has previously been stated.

HISTORY OF THE ALLEGED FRATES.

It will be remembered that about four months ago the community was considerably startled by the announcement that the smuggling of slik goods had been carried on in this city to agreat extent, and that one Charles L. Lawrence, a Custom House broker, and one Des Anges, a deputy collector, were, as alleged, the chief offencers in the case. As soon as the imputed fraud was discovered. Lawrence fied to Canada. The District Attorney, Mr. Bliss, got out an order for his arrest; but Lawrence, hearing of this, had time to make his escape to England. Subsequently he was arrested there and brought back to this country. Later on Des Anges, Grani, Wolf and Bail, who are charged to have been concerned in the fraud, were taken into custody, and at the preliminary examination held before Commissioner Snields, it came out in testimony that Mr. Taicott, a buyer for the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co., purchased a between \$400,000 and \$500,000. It is charged by the government. From the indictiments will be seen the nature of the charge against Field, Morri

The foreman replied that they had not. The foreman replied that they had not.
INDICTMENTS AGAINST H. B. CLAPPLIN & CO.
Among the indictments just filed are three against the firm of H. B. Claim & Co., charging them with receiving, buying, concealing and actitating the transportation of different lots of Sirks, beginning in the year 1873, and running up to 1873. The indictments are very voluminous. Each separate lot of goods is charged in a separate count, and the total amount of goods charged to have been received and bought by Claffin & Co.

within these periods amounts to between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The indictments are framed under section 3,082 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The section reads as follows:—

States. The section reads as follows:—

If any person shall fraudulently or anowingly import or bring into the United States, or assist in so doing, any merchandles contrary to law, or shall receive, conceal, buy, self or in any manner lacilitate the transportation, concealment or sale of such merchandles after true; the state of the state o

astisfaction of the jury.
It will be noticed that this statute piaces the burden of proving the possession or receiving of the goods without guilty knowledge on the dendant; at least this is the view taken by the government officers. But it is said, independent of this, that the government will be able to prove that some of the members of the firm and some of its agents acted in direct complicity with the smugglers. This is what the government allege they can prove.

in this, that the government will be able to prove that some of the members of the firm and some of its agents acced in direct complicity with the smuggiers. This is what the government allege they can prove.

Three indiciments have also been filed against field, Morris, Fenner & Co., the auctioneers, who are alleged to have sold the goods, charging them with receiving, selling and facilitating the transportation of the merchandise in question—to wit, large quantities of silk and mohair.

W. h. Talcott, the buyer for the firm of H. B. Clafin & Co., is also indicted jointly with the firm and separately by himself for alleged complicity in these imputed frauds, and five new ladicuments have been found against Lawrence, Des Anges, Wolf, Levy and Ball for conspiracy, smuggling and forgery.

Bench warrants have not been issued against the parties, as they were nothled by letter from Mr. Biss. United States District Attorney, of the fact of the indictments being found against them and requested to come in and give ball.

The indictments against Field, Morris, Fenner & Co. are very long and contain several counts. They are indicted as Gharles M. Field, Aaron Field, John J. Morris, Wilnam G. Fenner and Edmand D. Fenner. The first count in one of the indictments against these parties alleges that on the late of Silk, 1874, they did fraudulently, knowingly and wilfully receive and conceal and in a certain manner and by certain means to the jurors unknown facilitate the concealment of certain goods, wares and merchandise—to wit, a large quantity of silk goods of the value of \$100,000 and upward—after their importation into the United States, contrary to law, in that the goods had been smuggied and clandestinely introduced into the United States from Great Britain and Ireland, without the dutes being paid or the payment of the same being secured. The second count charges the payment of the adulently facilitated the sale of the goods. The introducently facilitated the sale of the goods. The mixh count eases that they fraudu

the Heralic United States District Attorney Purdy stated that the government was quite ready to go to trial; that they had toen preparations made, and that they would press the case with all the vigor that the law showed. It appears that Woll and Levy decauped some time ago, and up to the present they had not been taken into custody.

A CARD FROM CLAPLIN & CO.

only a brief statement to render at present, for i cannot give any satisfactory answer to charges made against the firm until 1 know, specifically, what those charges are. All the information I have at present is derived from the meagre contents of the paper sent to us from the United States District Attorney's office a little waile ago. It simply stated that we must furnish immediate bail and give answer be one the proper authorities next Monday morning. We are simply auchoneers; we receive goods from parties whom we have confidence in and believe to be perfectly reliable, sell them, render the proper returns, and nothing more."

"But," answered the Herhald reporter, "the

nothing more."
"But," answered the Harald reporter, "the papers for the past lew months have been just of ramors concerning smuggled sitts and sitt goods. Do you know anything about a man named Lawrence, a Castom House breker, who was arrested some time since in Canada by District Attorney Bliss "

"No," was Mr. Field's reply. "I never heard of him until his name was orought to my notice by the press; nor do I know anything more of the other man, Graaff, whose name has also been conspicuous in the affair. The class of goods we are now disposing of we have been seiling for the past six years. So far as we know all that we received came regularly and legitimately into our nands. We never accepted any consignment about which we entertained the sugmest doubt, on the contrary, when United States District Attorney Bliss came to us and informed us of his suspicions we did all that we could—that is, gave him all the information within our power—to promote his schenies to bring every unlawful and trandulent party to justice."

"How does it come, then," queried the Herald representative, "that your names are included in this affair and that you are placed under such heavy bail upon a charge similar to that made against Mr. Clafin ?"

"I don't know," responded Mr. Field. "It's a mystery to which my only sountion is the following:—some relationship may have ocen detected as existing between the parties from whom we have been receiving our goods and the two men, Lawrence and Graaff; and the United States District Attorney, finding this out, supposed us to be implicated also. As I said before, I never knew Lawrence of Graaf, nor heard of them. Goods nos-No," was Mr. Field's reply. "I never heard of

sibly may have passed into our hands which were fradulently imported, but never unless through the medium of regular consignees in whom we had the greatest confidence and trust. It they were implicated with Lawrence or with Graaf we were wholly unaware of it. We never, knowingly, accepted a pound of goods about which we had any suspicion. I am wilting at any time to explain to the United States District Attorney our mode of conducting our business, and I would render the readers of the Hebrald a full statement to-day, only I am wholly ignorant of the special charges. I can say nothing forther just now. We will give ball to-morrow and explain our position, as required, next Monday."

THE POTATO BUG.

PARASITES THAT PREY UPON THE GREAT ENEMY TO TOMATOES AND POTATOES. WASHINGTON, June 9, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Referring to my communication of the 7th inst., there are about twenty parasites that prey upon these destructive insects and serve to keep them from becoming even more destructive than they really are. The lady bugs, or "lady birds," belonging to the family coccinellides, do inestimable good by destroying the beetle wolle in the egg state, as there are no less than six species actively engaged in this good work. Hippodamia mad is a small pink species, marked on the back with ten black spots. H. convergens is another small species, which has done much good to checking the ravages of the beetle; fts larva-for these lady birds attack the eggs in both stagesis bluish, marked with orange and black. The beetle has twelve fine dots or markings on the back. H. 15 Punctata, is one of the largest of our lady birds. It is cream colored, with a tinge of chocolate, and is marked with fifteen spots, as the name implies. The thorax is also cream colored, marked with black. The larva is black, and is armed with six rows of spines. H. end of the abdomen, with three black spots, color brick red. Coccinella munda is a small clay col ored species, having no spots whatever, and C. novem-notata, as the name implies, is distin-

guished by being nine-spotted. In the larval state the beetle is attacked by a great many insects, among which we may mention the following beetles and plant bugs :- One of the large metallic green tiger beetles (tetracha virginica) destroys immense numbers of them. In the next family of ground beetles we may mention calosoma calidum, which measures threequarters of an inch long. It is with several rows of copper-colored spots on each wing case. Harpalus caligi-nocus, a duil black species, about the same length; pasimachus elongatus, a larger species, and labia grandis, a beetle measuring about a quarter of an inch in length, the head and thorax of which are quite small and clay-colored, while the body, large and oval in shape, is a dark blue. One of the "rove beetles," a philonthus, also attacks it. As a singular lact, we may men tion that two or three species of buster flies (beetles) that have themselves been considered enemies of the potato, and justly, too, feed upon or destrey the Colorado beetle in the larval state, which reminds us forcibly of the old adage-

When thieves fall out honest men come by their own Among the plant bugs, or hemiptera, the insect is destroyed by six species at least. Harpactor

for help from that quarter.

Doubtless there are other insects engaged in this good work which have been le't out of the list, but enough have been given to show the farmer that he has some friends in the insect tribe, and he will do well to cultivate their acquaintance and protect them. Besides, if he is a keen observer, he may himself add to the list and contribute his mite to entomological science. CHARLES R. DODGE.

Assistant Entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

OUICE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LONDON AND

NEW YORK. The article in yesterday's HERALD announcing that the new Atlantic cable-the fifth, by the way, spanning the broad ocean-had been laid caused general and lively satisfaction among the business community and more especially those portions of it whose intimate relations with Eu ropean interests have made them dependent upon the cable monopoly that has hitnerto been so firmly established. Some suspicions were expressed, however, that the direct United States so firmly established. Some suspicions were expressed, however, that the direct United States company would share the fate of the French company, which had scarcely been established on a firm basis before the great monopoly swallowed it. Mr. Oliphant, the manager, gave the writer the assurance yesterday that the company would end no car to any proposals looking to an amalgamation, for its principal object was to give the people of Engiand and the United States "real free trade in cable teegraphy." Despatches were received from Torbay, N. F., yesterday announcing that the cable was in splendld working order. All day long Mr. Oliphant and the manager of the London office were in telegraphic communication regarding the private affairs of the new company. As the communication was not delayed by a press of despatches, Mr. Oliphant could obtain answers to his questions from Lendon in less than tail an nour! It is intended to establish land connection from Torbay, N. F., to some point in Canada and thence direct to New York. It is not certain whether the tarriff of the new line will be lower than that of the Angio-American company, but it is claimed that its establishment has already and the good effect of inducing the latter to reduce its prices to fifty cents per word. This reduction was made on the list of Max, as it was then thought that the new cable was aiready in perfect working order. It is to be hoped that a further reduction will be made by the new company, thus compelling the other to foliow smit and establishing cable rates on a reasonable basis. The contractors have not yet formally delivered the cable over to the company, and press de-The contractors have not yet formally delivered the cable over to the company, and press despatones will not be received for two or three weeks. No congratulatory messages passed over

A SAD SUICIDE.

Arthur Dyer, a young man of excellent charac ter and promising abilities, committed suicide night bafore last by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been employed on a local weekly journal for some time, but, owing to ill-health, was unable to attend to his business prophealth, was unable to attend to his business properly. On Wednesday last his employer found it necessary to discharge him that he might obtain the services of some one more capable, physically, of attending to the duties of the position. Mr. Dyer went to his boarding house, No. 16 Perry street, feeling greatly dejected, and, as he had been extremely meiantholy for several weeks, his health gone and pecuniary embarrassment staring him in the lace, his mind gave way, and he say will moment he selzed a revolver and blew his brains out.

Coroner Woltman visited the nouse where the remains lay resterday afternoon and held an inquest. The unfortunate young man was stretched on the bed in a perfectly easy and natural position, and but for the savage-looking revelver firmly grasped by his right hand and the little pool of blood on his pillow one would have thought at first eight that he was simply asleep.

BOYTON'S SUCCESS.

The Story of His Second Cross-Channel Trip.

IN THE TEETH OF THE STORM."

The enterprise of Captain Boyton in his accound attempt to cross the Channel in his life-saving dress has been rewarded by complete success, and he is thoroughly compensated for the disappointment consequent upon his previous failure, It will be remembered that on the occasion of the Captain's first trip from Dover he had arrived within a very hopeful distance of the French coast when the well-meant advice of the French pilot who accompanied him, coupled with the entreasies of the representatives of the English and American press, who leared that he might become lost to sight by reason of the hazy and unfavorable weather and the heavy sea, induced him, reluctantly, to abandon his voyage. But, nothing gaunted, the Captain has taken an early opportunity of again testing his extraordinary apparatus by another expedition, this time starting from the French coast and fixing Folkestone ar the point of arrival. STARTING OUT.

Having arrived in Boulegue on Sunday last, he proceeded on Monday to Cape Grisnez, in order to choose a convenient spot for departure, and ultimately fixed upon the narrow beach near the village of Grisnez, about 250 yards east of the lighthouse. The arrangements for the commencement of his trip having been completed, Captain Boyton entered upon his preliminary journey from Boulogne to Grisnez on Thursday morning taking the water at Pont Marguet, and intending to swim the whole distance to Grisnez. Before dressing he was examined by Dr. Diver, who expressed the opinion that the Captain was in fiser condition than at the time of his first voyage and in excellent general health. On starting from Boulegne he received a most enthu-siastic farewell, the entire population assembling to witness his departure. The houses were decorated with flags and bunting, and the quays were crowded with excited and friendly spectators, conspicuous among whom were hundreds of girls, dressed in white lace veils and satin shoes, who had come from the Cathedral after their confirmation. The enthustasm increased as the Captain walked down to the steps, a notable feature in the demonstration being the presentation of bouquets to him by ladies, a circumstance which apparently slightly embarrassed him. Many vessels, displaying their different national colors, were in readiness to accompany Captain Boyton, as also were several boats, including the Louis Fontaine lifeboat and others, containing scientific men and the princi-pal authorities. Letters and telegraphic messages full of expressions of good wishes, reached the Captain from all parts of France and from Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, who re gretted his inability to be present and expressed a hope that the experiment would

as a kind of conspiracy on the part of certain parties already implicated to so weare and the form of the case in parties already implicated to so weare and included the case in corder to secure their own acquitant at the goods.

The first court charges that they manyfully formed and the followed with policy and the first court charges that they manyfully formed to the first court charges that they manyfully formed to the first court charges that they manyfully formed to the first court charges that they manyfully formed to the security accessfully included with policy and the same shall all their court charges that they manyfully formed to the same formed that they first court charges that they intend to take active measures to protect the same shall be active measurement of saven have the same shall be active to the same shall be At starting the wind was blowing directly in his teeth. Mr. Michael Boyton, the brother of the awimmer, who had arrived from Folkestone in the Prince Ernest, now proceeded to Cape Grisnez to feton the screw propeller, which Captain Boynton had left behind on account of the heavy surf, and the sail, which had been forgetten.

OFF FOR ENGLAND. Using his paddle at the first the Captain was now fairly on his way to England. At half-past four o'clock A. M. he kindly urged that the steamer should put back to Grisnez to carry back to Boulogne the spectators who had come from the latter place. This request being acceded to he struggled manfully on, quite alone and in the face of a tremendous wind. At half-past five o'clock the steamer again came up with the amphibian, who, on being informed that he was now seven miles from the French coast, stoutly exclaimed, "I shall breakfast in England." Shortly after midday the Southeastern Railway Company's steamer Victoria, gaily decorated came alongside on an excursion from Folkestone She spoke with the Prince Ernest, and lusty cheers were given for Boyton. At six o'clock a thick sea-fog prevailed and at eleven o'clock the Captain had accomplished twelve miles and was still striving against a strong wind, which some of the accompanying party feared might prevent his landing. At noon England was sighted, Boye ton being still fresh and vigorous. At a quarter past one o'clock the American flag was again visible over the Captain, who was now encouraged by the news that the cliffs of Dover were only eigh miles away. At four o'clock

A HEAVY STORM. accompanied by thunder and lightning, somewhat impeded his progress, but still the indomitable mariner fought successfully against wind and wave. Paddling and using his sail, at fifteen minutes before five he was within easy distance of the English coast. For the next several hours be diffied very much, until at haif-past two this morning he landed triumphantly on a very wild coast one mile and a half eastward of Dover, having been in the water twenty-three hours and thirty eight minutes. He was only slightly fatigued, and after a very short rest the party steamed to Folke stone, where Captain Boyton was warmly received at the Pavilion Hotel, having been nonored by at salute of ten guns, and announced his intention to depart shortly for London. He was congratulated on every side by the crowds who had gathered to witness his arrival. The course steered was north-northeast by east half east and then northnorthwest by west,

A REQUIEM MASS.

The obsequies of the late Rev. Michael McKenns took place yesterday at the uhurch of St. Rose of Lima, in Cannon street, where for years the deceased was pastor. A large delegation of ciergy-men were present at the mass, and the body of the church was very much crowded with laymen, by whom the deceased priest was much beloved. solemn requiem mass was sung, Vicar General Quina being celebrant; the Rev. Father Beaty, deacon; the Rev. Father McGenley, arendeacon and Rev. Father Kearney, master of ceremonies The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Father Michael J. O'Farrell, pastor of St. Peter's. in Barciar street. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the dead priest, reviewing his life and labors in the cause of God. After mass those present took a list look at the remains, which were subse-quently conveyed to Calvary Cemerary for integ-ment.